SITING CONSIDERATIONS – LARGE ARMS

General: In general, the receiving Installation will provide a location or area for the construction of the range. The location should be in accordance with the installation's real property master plan. It is likely that the chosen site was previously used as a training range. Close coordination with the installation is required to ensure that the site is characterized with respect to its previous usage. Small arms ranges are generally sited together, which typically reduces the possibility of encountering Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) or any other hazardous materials. The site should be free of vegetation. The back of the range should gently slope upward (for line-of-sight), and the sides should slope downward for drainage purposes. These characteristics constitute the optimal configuration of a range.

Site Investigations: Site development of the range requires site-specific analysis and evaluation, such as topographic surveys and subsurface investigations. At a minimum, subsurface investigations should be performed at the Range Operations Center (for building foundation design), downrange for tank trail design, and at soil borrow areas for protective berm design. The evaluations will aid in achieving realism with minimal site disturbance. The goal of site development is to maintain the natural terrain while incorporating the necessary range buildings and equipment.

Line-of-Sight: The range should be sited so that earthwork is minimized while providing line-of-sight (LOS) between the firing point (FP) and target at the required distances to meet the training requirements. All targets and firing positions for a particular site will be adapted. A graphical and/or numerical line-of-sight analysis for all targets and firing positions will be performed. (See the Line-of-Sight Verification section of this document and the Sample Site Survey Scope of Work in the Range Reference Material folder located in the Appendix of this document).